New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1521. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices of Discovery and 291 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

After the bill had been amended, it was reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, with a view to its defeat.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 90 against 88.

A point was then raised that the first business in order was to vote on the amendments, including Mr. Bissell's, appropriating $100,000 for fortifications at the mouth of the Kennebeck River, and $50,000 for the purchase of additional land on Staten Island for defensive purposes.

The Speaker decided that the only thing reported from the Committee of the Whole was the recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, and that that all the amendments were out of, and the question to be on the bill as originally reported.

After an ineffectual motion to table the bill, it was passed.

The bill appropriates $1,253,600, including $75,000 for Fort Richmond and $50,000 for Fort Montgomery.

THE SAN FRANCISCO REVOLUTION.

Mr. HERMAN, of California, made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States land and naval forces in San Francisco affairs.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to defray the expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the Government.

Mr. HERMAN made a personal explanation, saying that various charges had been made against him from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. He branded them as falsehoods, and declared that not one of his accusers could compare with him, in point of purity, honor and integrity. The charges, he said, came from political enemies, and he considered them complimentary rather than disgraceful.

The bill was discussed at considerable length, when the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Miss., spoke of the Black Republican Party as being organized on sectional principles, and said its success would be the commencement of a revolution, for that party would construct the Government in accordance with the views of the triumphant majority, and no Southern man could accept office under it. He charged that the politicians of that party intended to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and said to the rabid spirit of Anti-Slavery might be attributed the existing evils.

Mr. WARD, of Ohio, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's minds to the better and purer days of the Republic, said if the Constitution was to be used as an instrument to propagate human bondage, it could not endure, nor was it desirable that it should. If he had been responsible for construct a Union on the sentiments declared by the modern sham black democracy, who would substitute for the Constitution a machine for Slavery extension, without limit, shame or space.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Virginia, characterized Mr. WARD's speech as the most vile, as foul ever heard from any quarter, and was inclined to think the gentleman's affection for the Union as strong as the devil's love for holy water. [Laughter.] He (WARD) no longer than Tuesday last, voted for the Fugitive Slave law, as embodied in Mr. Dixon's bill.

Mr. WARD replied in such a bitter mill; but, being driven into the corner by the sham Democrats, who were engaged in an effort to engraft Slavery in Kansas, he was willing they should have the law till he could get a fair look at it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, resuming, said the gentleman, together with his Republican friends, voted for a law which they had ever since denounced in the face of God as a violation of the Constitution. He regarded them as revolutionary timed, and alludes to the Movements of the Republican and Free-State men of Kansas as treasonable.

Messrs. WARD, PETIT, PRESTON, HERRICK, BRANCH and DUNHAM, W. gave in explanations of their votes, which elicited considerable interruption, without possessing the title of the Committee delivering them.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, spoke of Mr. FREMONT as a mere adventurer and land grabber, and as the 1st exponent of the Republican Party. The people had not sunk so low as to elect a mauikin, moved by wires in the hands of political mountebanks. These abolition disorganizers are plotting the destruction of the Government, while they are not the best of lawmakers, marauders, and political gamblers. He said that the conduct of the Black Republicans was revolutionary and iniquitous, that Know-Nothingism was a failure, that Mr. FILLMORE had no chance, and that Mr. BUCHANAN was nationally sound. Adjourned.

The Volunteer Force in Florida—Army Matters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 2.

Inspector General CHURCHILL renders a bad account of the volunteer force in Florida. Most of their time is spent at their homes, and they are no more effective than if never mustered into the public service. Corn purchased for the horses is used for domestic purposes, and many infirmities are common among these troops. It is a common saying that "the people of the upper St. John are in greater fear of Captain JUMPER than they are of the Indians."

Col. LEE has been ordered to the command of the troops on the upper Missouri, and the two companies ordered to garrison at Fort Pierre are to be withdrawn, if circumstances will permit.

Destructive Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 2.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, about 3 o'clock, consuming five stores, as follows: The drug store of W. H. HAZELTON; variety store of JOHN STEWART; china and glass store of JOHN HANNA; dry goods store of BLAUVELT & BOYD; and dry goods store of WARD & BOYDEN&EN. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000—partially insured. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Brooks's Re-Election to Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 1.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS received 7,000 votes upon his reelection to Congress, and $600 were contributed towards the fine to which he was sentenced. The Governor of South Carolina sent certificates of election to Washington in advance. The vote for KNOTT was nine large.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A correspondent writing to us from North Branch N. J., on the 1st inst., says: Last evening, as quite a company had collected at one of the stores in our village, we took a vote for President, with the following result:—Fremont, 37; Fillmore, 31; Buchanan, 1. Fremont is the favorite in this section of country. Some doubts are entertained as to whether Fremont will carry our State, but we see no cause for them; the Republican Party is stronger than most people imagine, and will only show its full strength next November.

A new tri-weekly paper, called the "*Straight Ship*," has been established at Portland. It seems to be designed as a campaign paper, to maintain the organization of the Whig Party in reference to the State of Maine, and does not define its position in regard to the Presidency. It goes against the Maine Law. It questions a call for a meeting of Whigs favorable to the election of Gen. J. F. Fremont for Governor, signed by many names.

The St. Louis *Leader* says the *Democrat* of that city "which has been virulent in the abuse of Fremont ever since the Democratic city for the past month, is now on the eve of election, going over to the Know-Nothing Party, and advocating the most proscriptive of their creeds, that of a total repeal of the naturalization laws, and the exclusion of all foreign born citizens from the right of franchise."

The Boston *Telegraph* is informed that the "Fremont Americans" there believe that the defeat of Fremont and the success of Freedom requires that every Fremont man should vote for Fillmore, as well as those for Fremont electors, all call a Convention for that purpose in a few days.

Four of the men sentenced to the Illinois Penitentiary from Jo Daviess and Carroll counties, for the murder of Allen Gear, a fraud, declaring in favor of Fremont, and expressing a prejudice for evil BUCHANAN against FILLMORE.

FROM HAVANA.

The Slave Trade—A Duel—Miscellaneous—Freighting, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 25, 1856.

As in times past, the fever for dealings with Africa, is at its height; nearly every steamer takes from us to the metropolis of the western world individuals who are directly and personally interested in the traffic, and who make contracts at the North for vessels suitable for the trade, and their outfit. SALVADOR DE CASTRO, who was for many years the consignee of the Brazil Company of Venders, has retired on his ill-gotten spoils to Madrid, having robbed everybody that reposed confidence in him. His worthy and promising son, Don SALVADOR, Jr., goes to New York by the steamer *Isabel*, to-day, combining pleasure with his peculiar business associations. The number of Africans which have been landed upon Cuba within the last seven months will not be far from fifteen thousand, in nearly equal proportions upon the North and South sides,—and no captures of any consequence,—covered by from 60 to 100 of old and sick, thrown out to mislead the *fiscal*, who were not easily bribed, of the local subordinate Police officials.

As the plan of Mr. AGUDIN does not find acceptance with the Government at Madrid, for the introduction of from "40 to 200,000 apprentices," or "*voluntary* colonists," from the coast of Africa, the bolder piracy will be again assumed, for which that plan was only intended as a cover; and during this Summer extensive arrangements will be made, embracing every city of the Union where vessels can be procured, for the requirements of the trade, for the next twelve months. You have the vessels, and your builders of course are willing to sell at a good profit. The most expensive vessels are not the best adapted to the casualties of the trade,—neither the largest. As matters associated with this interest, pertaining to the benevolence and humanity of the world, transpire, I shall note them for your readers. The recovery of the Captain-General from "Vomito" would be a miracle, were it not for a ministering angel,—his wife and nurse,—who waited at his bed-side with unwearied devotion. It makes the subject of much talk, while other thousands die and we say nothing,—all right, and if not in due course of nature, it conforms to the artificial social structure and the hypocritical chains of society. General MARIANO might have made a good successor to CONCHA, but there are many thousands who will sleep better that the change comes not. The Spanish Steam Frigate *Ulloa*, Commander MONTAJO, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, with peace ratifications, on a *new convention*, which settles our troubles in that quarter,—all but the money, which will be good when we get it.

Last Sunday we had a duel, between a citizen of the United States and a Cuban "blood," upon a quarrel begun some years since in Paris, the parties not having met since, until last Saturday, when they relieved their honor by agreement for the next day. The Cuban was broken in the swordarm, and an amicable understanding followed. Weapons, pistols; distance, fifteen; and coffee at "*Marianao*" for *two*. The affair was done without exciting the attention of the police; the punishment for the offence, proven, would be death, or some years of stone-breaking and stone walls, happily dodged in this case.

The British mail steamer *Conway* arrived 22d, and left the 24th for Vera Cruz. She brought us nothing new from any quarter.

We are still holstering Spanish pride with our *going-to-be* exploits in Mexico, in case we do not get our pay, *free of found*; and our editors are very much interested in the discussion between Mr. MARCY and Lord CLARENDON,—Buatan and the Mosquito kingdom,—WALKER and Central America,—and find, of course, but one side. Mighty the pen and vast the influence it wields, in these *Unrios*, which old MORDECAI M. N., if living, would call "little blue sheets from the country."

The markets for Sugars have not been very active for some days, the prices demanded seemingly too high for a margin commission to shippers. The stocks count 145,000 boxes.

Exchanges—Not active. New-York 60 days at 7 discount; London do. at 4 premium.

Freights—Are declining, and the business dull.

Our health is not good, and it is not the season for strangers to visit Cuba, unless they are willing to live in some village *ten miles from Havana*, where they will be as safe from yellow fever as if they were seated upon Dr. KANE's icebergs, and in view of the Polar Sea.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—That inflammable burlesque, the "Invisible Prince," was revived here on Saturday night, and, as it usual with works of excellent construction, met with a new success. It seems to be a comical kind of lay figure which may be decorated with all sorts of garments and put into the queerest positions with impunity. Mr. BOUCICAULT possesses a special talent for embroidering such works with the gay fashions of the day, and, moreover, is one of the few men who can write burlesque with kindly severity and humor. We were a little surprised to find that he has somewhat neglected his opportunity on the present occasion, and has allowed the agitations of a very political community to pass by unheeded. His usual acumen in this respect has often made us regret that he does not more often favor us with a specimen of his craft. No community in the world stands in greater need of the caustic wit of the burlesque writer than this, and it is difficult to find another where there are more moot points for ridicule. Our audiences are, perhaps, a little insensible to the European style of wit, and generally miss nine points out of ten if they are wrapped up in the European style. But they are keenly alive to political allusions, and appreciate a vigorous kind of fun in the heartiest way. The rest will come soon enough, if they are but tempted properly. So far as we are aware, all home-made burlesques have been more or less successful, and have produced abundant laughter from our somewhat over-earnest audiences. The manager who shall naturalize the satirical burlesque of England will do well and do good. WALLACK's THEATRE is rather small for the experiment, but sentences and compliments are not incompatible with diminutive size. The "Invisible Prince" has been put upon the stage in a clean, smooth-working manner; the scenery tolerably good, and the costumes, as usual, excellent. Mr. WALLACK ought to thank Mr. BOUCICAULT for keeping up the reputation of his theatre in these respects.

The delight of the place falls on the charming chambermaid of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, who bears it gallantly as the dashing Zoolaire, and does full justice to the complicated theatrical accomplishments of that part. Mr. F. S. JOHNSON, as the Tyrant *Fantino*, played with a vigor that was exceedingly laughable, and certainly merited the applause of the audience. There was no trace of recent indisposition in his performance, although this was his first appearance for seven days. Among the other actors who were really good, we may mention Miss CRAWFORD and Mr. BARNARD, in very subordinate parts, who have already become a favorite of the audience; and POPE, who is to be a distinguished member of the company. The burlesque was highly relished by a large audience, and will run a week.

As instances of contemporary attention on the part of the managers of the theatre to matters of taste, we find annexed a number of bills neatly printed through the week with large sizes of good color and suppose the audience will relish them. We learn it is rumored that the present establishment will have increase for seven nights. Mr. FORREST's

Another one of the men who put faith in the proverb that "A thing is worth doing, it should be done well."

To-night "Milly" and the "Invisible Prince." To-morrow Mr. BOUCICAULT takes his benefit, on which occasion the "Life of an Actress" will be played for the last time.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—We are exceedingly happy to announce that Mr. BURTON has recovered from his recent accident and will commence his engagement here to-night. A good company has been engaged to support the eminent comedian, amongst the members of which we notice the names of the sprightly Mrs. HOWARD, Mr. G. HOLLAND, Mr. SEVERNER and others. "The Secret to Conquer" and the "Clockmaker's Hat" will be played to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BINGHAM's successful piece, "The Pirates of the Mississippi," continues to attract crowded and enthusiastic audiences. It is natural and inevitable that it should continue on the bill. The excellent burlesque of "Rosaline" is the afterpiece.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances commenced to-night with the drama of "Lord of the Isle," after which, "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," concluding with the "Dumb Man of Manchester." We are pleased to announce that a testimonial benefit will be given to Mr. PERRY, the enterprising and popular manager, on Wednesday next. Two entertainments will be given, one in the afternoon at two o'clock, and the other in the evening at the usual hours. We hope it will be attended with substantial and flattering result.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM.—Miss FANNY DIMON, who will be remembered as a former member of WARREN's company, announces a drawing-room entertainment to-night and every night during the week. She will appear in a variety of characters, with songs, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Wizard WYMAN announces several new tricks—amongst others, the famous gun trick, and the wonderful suspension of a person in the air. The Wizard is worth seeing.

The New British Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You seem to be surprised at the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the command of the British Army, because, as you say, *ever here* "he would not be deemed fit to command a corporal's guard in the Bowery," &c. It seems to me that you have forgotten the old proverb intended for the use of those who live in glass houses. The superior advantages of your democracy over English aristocracy, one would think, are not to be found in the selection of your public men. Look around you. You have the ballot-box, a constitution and institutions which secure you the *right* of appointing your most able and virtuous men to office, but what is the result? Your CLAYS and WEBSTERS and DE WITT CLINTONS' die disappointed, and the Presidential chair is filled by your TYLERS, POLKS and PIERCES. English radicals and republicans are far from comprehending how badly your beautified theory works; if they did, as they are a practical people, the knowledge would reconcile them to the faults of our system. Look at California. What have her inhabitants done, with all their privileges? What have they done with that which you received intact from aristocratic England eighty years ago—the trial by jury, habeas corpus act, publicity of trial, assistance of counsel, benefit of doubt, of executive clemency, &c? Look at the Southern States, with their horrible code noir, their burning of negroes, execution of boys, (black, of course,) for grave *rôle*, and the other nameless crimes which Slavery is the parent of?

The inevitable answer—that the country is young—is the argument of idiots. "Its civilization is as old as that of Europe," and is material development you have even in many things, outstripped the mother-country. Why not in good government? Because your national affairs are abandoned to men not only *incompetent* but too often illiterate, vulgar, corrupt and *blood-stained*. We have no Brookes and Herberts, in Parliament, nor do Shannons, Atchisons, Donelsons, Joneses, no, nor Pierces and Cushings, hold Englishmen's lives in their hands.

Englishmen may be mortified by their failure in the Crimea, but they are not *disgraced*. A people is disgraced by atrocities like those in Kansas, the Senate Chamber, and WILLARD's breakfast room—especially when the perpetrators of them receive ovations instead of punishment. It is disgraced by the triumph of Slavery over Freedom. If the English aristocracy are degenerate, what shall be said of the sons and grandsons of the men who won your independence—men whom England herself honors, although they wrested an Empire from her? Degenerate as the English aristocracy may be, they have not fallen so low as to buy canes and cowhides to be used by a brutal coward on the persons of their legislators, in order to control and overawe debate. This is what your Southern Democrats—the children of the men of '76—have done.

With a free Constitution, and the ballot-box to guard it, *remember* that you have no excuse for all this. You are not hampered by prescription, hereditary right, and so forth. Your Government emanates directly from the people, and if it is corrupt and tyrannical, what must be the character of its constituents? But, thank God, it is none of my business.

HERBERT TROLLOP.
(who is going back.)

LITERARY ITEMS.

The London Publishers' Circular has the following comments in regard to cheap volumes: "To create a desire for traveling, and to minister to the desire when created, appears to be one of the chief aims of publishers at present; thus, for the latter purpose, we have increased activity in the publication of handbooks and guides, whether in the form of entirely new works, or of new and corrected editions; and for the former, a greater proportion of works of travel than books in any other branch of literature; while the purveyors of railway reading are pouring forth cheap volumes to an almost unprecedented extent—a result, in great part, of the late sale and dispersion of the copyright of the standard novels."

The London list of books is short. Messrs. LONGMANS are about to publish the seventh and concluding volume of *Macaulay's Memoirs*; *A Life of Michael Angelo*, by Dr. JOHN S. HARFORD, 2 vols. 8vo, with an accompanying volume of illustrations in folio; *Hunter's Treasury of Pilgrims, Historical, Descriptive and Pictorial Geography*, by HUNTER; a work on the Religious and Scholastic Learning of the Jews, by J. W. STEINMETZ, M. A., in post 8vo., to be called *Jerusalem and Tiberias, Sora and Gordion*.

Messrs. BLACKWOOD have published a new edition of *Johnston's Royal Pictorial Atlas*, and announce for immediate publication Professor AYTOUN's new poem, which is to be called *Bothwell*.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the hands of its new proprietors, commences with an Autobiography, giving its early history.

Bentley's Miscellany boasts a new romance by HARRISON AINSWORTH, called "The Spendthrift."

Hogg's Instructor has merged into a magazine, with the name of the Tutor.

ANOTHER BOSTON MERCHANT GONE.—We regret to announce this morning the decease of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq., which took place at his residence in Roxbury, on Sunday last, at the age of 83 years. Mr. WINSLOW was a gentleman of the old school, in every sense of the word. He was a descendant from the Puritan WINSLOWS, and was born in Boston. At an early age he took part in the affairs of the town, and he filled with signal ability a variety many offices of trust and responsibility. For more than half a century he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and his name will stand on the page of future history by the side of the princes of Boston merchants. We have had business relations with the deceased during the past ten or twelve years, and desire to offer our sincere testimony to his integrity, honorable dealings and excellent character. We tender to the family, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, our sincere sympathies in the bereavement which removes from their midst one of the most honored and distinguished members.—*Boston Journal*.

Arrival of the United States Transport Steamer Fredonia.

The United States Transport steamer *Fredonia*, JAMES M. C. BAKER, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday, from Tampa Bay, Fla., *via* Charleston, 31st ult., with the sick and disabled soldiers from the different military posts in Florida, in charge of Lieutenant HARTSUFF, Surgeon, and W. F. EDGAR, Medical Officer. The *F.* did not touch at Key West, as it was reported unlikely, and was quarantined at Charleston, where she only got water and coal. The sick are to be landed at Fort Columbus. The *F.* left here in October, 1855, and has ever since been plying in the Gulf of Mexico, and has run during the time 511,000 miles, or twenty-four times the circumference of the globe.

News from Curaçoa.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Captain ATKINSON, we have received advices from Curaçoa to July 19.

The port was healthy, and weather favorable for making salt. Prices ranging from 60 to 70 cents per barrel. The market was glutted with American produce.

The Cholera was spreading in the provinces of Coro, Venezuela, and along the sea coast. Affairs in Venezuela are perfectly quiet.

Judge Terry, of California.

The following biographical sketch of Judge TERRY, who has been rendered notorious by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, we extract from the Louisville *Courier*:

"Judge TERRY, of the Supreme Court of California, whose arrest in San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee has caused so much excitement, is a native of this State, having been born in Christian County on the 8th of March, 1823. When he was quite young the family removed to the State of Mississippi, and a few years afterwards to the then Republic of Texas. He did not enjoy the benefit of a good early education, though later he improved the opportunities afforded him of instruction and information, especially in his profession.

He was left an orphan at a tender age, and in conjunction with a brother two or three years older, took the control and management of a moderate patrimony. Texas was, at this time, engaged in hostilities with Mexico; and young TERRY, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, actively engaged on behalf of his countrymen, whenever his services were required in the partisan conflicts waged on or near the frontier. After the annexation of Texas to the United States he was appointed collector of the port of Camargo, which post he resigned after the battle of Palo Alto, and enlisted, as many of the first men in the country did, as a private in Colonel JACK HAYS' regiment. He continued in the service until honorably discharged, performing with fidelity and credit the duties of a soldier. He particularly distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey, being among the foremost in the brilliant attack made upon the Bishop's Palace and Independence Hill. After peace was declared, he read law, obtained license, and commenced the practice of his profession in Houston. In April, 1849, a company of one hundred and twenty men was formed, to go to California by way of the plains. He was unanimously elected Captain of this band. When he arrived in California, Capt. TERRY went to work as a miner near Jamestown. He pursued mining with some success for several months. He then removed to Stockton and entered upon the practice of the law. He remained there, prosecuting his profession with zeal, industry and success, until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, upon which he took his seat last January."

Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Steamships Entered Masters.

From the National Intelligencer.

We are pleased to see that the Senate has passed a bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of all *transient printed* matter. This, we have no doubt, is a measure necessary to protect the Post-Office Department against abuse, especially as we are assured that enormous quantities of private business circulars are put into the mails unpaid, on which scarcely any postage is collected. The Senate bill does not propose any change of the existing law with regard to publications sent to regular subscribers, but only to make the prepayment of the rates compulsory, which the existing law prescribes for transient printed matter when prepaid. In other words, it proposes to effect simply to strike out of the present law the double or unpaid rates on transient matter.

Of course there can be no difficulty in distinguishing *transient* from *regular* printed matter, as the law will continue in force which requires publishers to note on the wrappers "the number of papers which are inclosed for subscribers, and the number for printers," or to furnish the postmaster, quarterly, "a certified statement of the number of papers sent in the mail chargeable with postage."

But, as above remarked, about the only transient matter not now prepaid consists of private circulars. Transient newspapers, magazines, books, &c., we understand, are now generally prepaid.

Sentence of a Court-Martial Declared Void.

The following General Order have just been published by the War Department:

GENERAL ORDERS. } WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 8. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

The following remarks in relation to the proceedings on a general court-martial, convened at Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 32, of June 1, 1856, from the headquarters of the Sioux Expedition, and before which the case of Captain CALEB SUMNER, of the second regiment of Infantry, was arraigned and tried, have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army:

First Lieutenant CALEB SUMNER, of the second regiment of Infantry, has been tried by a general court-martial, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court has returned with a special finding upon the specification, the following finding upon the charge: "Not guilty of the charge, but guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

There is no offence known to the Articles of War, as conduct unbecoming an officer. The subject-matter of a commissioned officer, of which the law takes notice, and authorizes a court-martial to take cognizance, is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." There is no other indictment, no unbecoming conduct and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman that the law extends to the jurisdiction of a court-martial, and the court, in pronouncing the conduct of Lieutenant SUMNER, "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," have acquitted him of the legal charge before them. At the same time they give judgment against him upon the Fifth Article of War. Every man charged with any offence, for which he is arraigned before a court-martial, is entitled to be tried upon the charge or charges on

Library of Congress

[redacted]

Life and Reporters.

From the Cleveland Journal, Aug. 1.

The Boiler Explosion at Steam-Boiler—Loss of

Hon. Aaron Haines, Akron, Ohio.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours, &c.,

of my past service.

I have opposed—in the past—oppose now, and expect to oppose in all my future, to the extent of all the powers granted by the Constitution, the extension of slavery. In reference to Kansas and Nebraska I hold it a duty to the friends of free institutions, and to the honor of the Free States, as well as to the honor of the Slave States, and to the memories of the patriots of 1800, who extended Liberty therefore, that the restriction should be in some form reinstated upon our national statute.

I believe that the area of our own industry should be protected against the adverse policy of foreign nations; that our great rivers, lakes and harbors should be improved, and that the Atlantic coast be united with that of the Pacific by railroad, for the advancement of the great interests of American agriculture, manufactures, mechanic

I believe in those measures of Americanism which, without identifying with the privileges of birth, secure to the citizen of foreign birth the rights of citizens or naturalized citizens now in the United States will tend to correct and perpetuate the blessings of religious freedom, equitable foreign papers and duties, and purify the American ballot box by

I believe that each State should be left to the management of its own system of internal

The election of Mr. BUCHANAN, standing as he does upon the Cincinnati platform, would, in my judgment, be a national calamity. Looking at the extent to which the people of Ohio (whatever may be the condition of parties in other States), cannot believe that the people of Ohio (whatever may be the condition of parties in other States), cannot now more successfully aid in averting that calamity than by the support of Mr. FREMONT. He has my best wishes for his success.

As ever truly I am your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN C. FREMONT.

Hon. JOHN HASCOCK, Austin, Texas.

Time tries. SAM HOUSTON.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

The Democratic Convention of Iowa assembled in this city to-day, pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was called to order by Hon. Curtis Bates, Chairman of the Committee.

On motion, Hon. Curtis Bates was appointed temporary President, and Hon. Thomas Hughes, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of one from each county represented was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the committee appointed to report permanent officers reported the following:

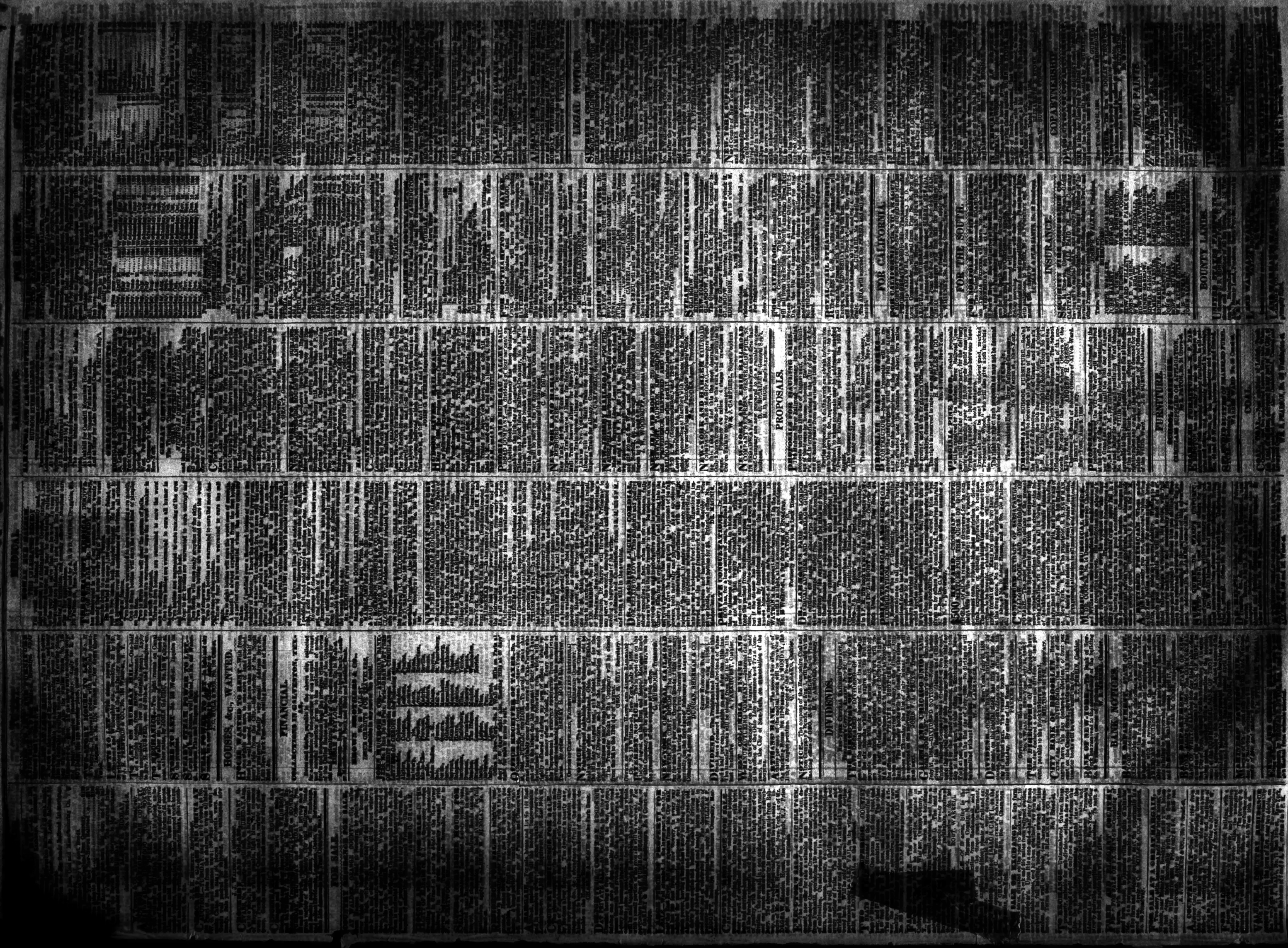
For President—Hon. Curtis Bates, of Des Moines county.

For Secretary—Thomas Hughes, of Lee county.

For Vice Presidents—Hon. Wm. Thompson, of Muscatine county; Hon. Wm. Patterson, of Scott county; Hon. Wm. Vandever, of Jones county; Hon. Wm. Thrift, of Van Buren county; Hon. Wm. Ross, of Lee county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Henry county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Jefferson county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Wapello county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Davis county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Appanoose county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Monroe county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Marion county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Polk county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Dallas county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Guthrie county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Adair county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Adams county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Union county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Clarke county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Lucas county; Hon. Wm. Hall, of Wayne

AGRICULTURAL.

MARKET REPORTS.



COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-JERSEY.